Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

KOSTER & BEAL'S GARDEN-Concert.

## Index to Advertisements.

ANUSEMENTS—11th Page—6th column
Bails—11th Page—5th column
Bails—11th Page—5th column
Banking and Financial—10th Page—6th column
Banking and Financial—10th Page—6th column
Beard and Rooms—11th Page—2d column
Beard Schanges—11th Page—1st column
Copating academies—11th Page—1st column
Danging academies—11th Page—1st column
Diffused Notices—11th Page—1st column
Diffused Notices—11th Page—1st column
Diffused Notices—11th Page—1st column
Dirfused Notices—11th Page—1st column
Prinancial—10th Page—6th column
Financial—10th Page—6th column
2d columns PASSEAL 2d columns
2d columns
Helf Wantel-8th Page-6th column.
Hotels-11th Page-2d column.
Ice Cheam-11th Page-2d column.
ISSTRUCTION-11th Page-4th column.
Law Schools-11th Page-4th column.
Mappiages and Deaths-7th Page-5th column.
Misstriances-11th Page-2d column: 12th Page-5th

and 6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—Sth Page—6th column.

REAL ESTATE—11th Page—3d column.

REALESTATE—11th Page—3d column.

RALES BY AUCTION—11th Page—2d column.

SALES BY AUCTION—11th Page—2d column.

SITEATIONS Wight — Mairs—11th Page—5th column;

FINALS—11th Page—5th column.

STEANEGATS AND RAILED DS—8th Page—6th column.

STEANEGATS—6CLAN—11th Page—5th column.

STEANEGE—6CLAN—11th Page—5th column.

STEANEGE—6CLAN—11th Page—5th column.

## Business Mpittes.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1880.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The special cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE from London mentions that the l'ories are greatly pleased at the success of their candidate in Southwark, and an immediate dissolution of Parliament is deemed probable. = The Paris telegram to THE TRIBUNE Vega, was recently approaching the harbor of Naules. It is reaffirmed that the Baroness Bardeti-Coutts is about to devote a large sum to benefiting the Irish people.

DOMESTIC.-The delegates of Columbia County, N. Y., have been instructed to vote for General Grant; in Potsdam there was a large majority at the town cancus for Blaine. - Ex-Senator. John A. King has been appointrepresent New-York at the Yorked to town celebration. === The Merchants' Club. Boston, has entertained Governors Long and Head, === The Pennsylvania oil suits for conspiracy have been discontinued. = A committee of the Senate is considering a bill to open up the Indian Territory, = A large and influential Blaine Club was organized in Washing-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Sherman Club of the City of New-York was organized last evening. Coal companies agreed to raise the price of pool and limit the production. —— Lewis King, a banker, committed suicide. —— Charles A. Byrne and Mrs. Alfa Merrill were arrested for bigamy.

CONGRESS.-The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House held a session for debate only; speeches were made on the finances, equalization of | have never committed any crime. and Chittenden entered into a debate on the legal-

tenders.
THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather, with slightly lower temperatures. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 480: lowest, 360: average, 42580.

Our readers cannot fail to appreciate the significance and importance of the canvass of the active politicians and leading representatives of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, upon which THE TRIBUNE has entered in order to ascertain the real feeling in every locality throughout that State upon the Presidential question. On Saturday were printed replies from one-tenth of the whole number of county and township Republican committeemen of the entire State. The first instalment revealed an overwhelming preference for Senator Blaine, who was the first choice of 216 out of 267 committeemen from whom replies had been received. On Monday we shall publish another instalment of the caneass, giving a considerably larger list of returns. The public will observe how pithy and sharacteristic are the expressions of opinion which accompany these replies, and will bear in mind the fact that we are publishing the cards just as they are received.

St. Valentine has blood stains to expiate. A Jerseyman has resented a comic missive wherein he figured rather unpleasantly as a hangman, and has stabled to the heart the malicious mischief-maker whom he suspected of sending it. He may come in time to accustom himself to a more philosophical contemplation of the recreations and responsibilities of that useful member of society.

The rape of the Minnesota seat has been fully determined upon. A Republican elected by a majority of 3,000 votes is to be unseated, and the control of a Congressional delegation secured if possible. There is no political crime too dastardly and reckless for Democratic legislators. The only marvel is that a single committeeman exhibits something like the remnant of a conscience.

Our foreign correspondence includes letters from London, Constantinople and Cuba. The first is of the most pressing interest, although we must caution our readers against overlook-

been regarded by the Clerical party as an unpardonable offence against the Roman Church. If one of the greatest monarchs in Freuch history could decide off-hand that "Paris was "worth a mass," this mercurial Prince-Pretender can afford, after many months of serions reflection, to make his peace with the Church. It was undoubtedly a step which his foreign press. The only European journal pious wife desired him to take, but politicians which gives much prominence to news from cover up wrong and corruption in his party, mentors. From this time forth the head of is a dark picture indeed of American society justice and purity; he will find himself every the Bonapartes will have the prayers, sympathies and political influence of the French respondent of this paper draws for the edificlergy. The fantastic Count de Chambord, cation of Britons in his letters and dispatches the world as real merit. And the times who used to round out each new proclama- from Philadelphia. It is bad enough that a tion to the Legitimists with some such edifying phrase as "France cannot perish, because "Christ loves her," has been abandoned by weekly for exportation; for although the candidate for the Restoration. Prince Napol- true, yet, taken out of their natural place and living scantily, of seeing his children so shabeon is now their favorite.

routed in another by-election. At South- everywhere in Europe The Times, and only as he did eighteen conturies ago, rival candidates, but the Corservative has It is still worse when the correspondent allows a clear majority over both. Our London hamself to fall into the reckless habits of the correspondent telegraphs that the Liberals partisan scandalmonger, and positively assures to make answer to these temptations of his now admit that if a dissolution be ordered | Europe that public men in America are guilty | the season will have fulfilled its purpose. at once the country will return a Con- of frauds of which there is no proof nor even servative majority. It is tolerably certain probability. There was a striking illustration that Lord Beaconsfield has not had so good of this propensity in the letters to The Times eacies since his return in triumph from Ber- trived to throw mud upon both parties imparlin. The Liverpool and Southwark centesis tially. The Democratic Governor and Counindicate that there is no popular revolt cit, he said, manipulated the votes in order to against his policy. The magnificent reception, change the complexion of the Legislature; accorded to Mr. Gladstone in the North but they only "imitated Southern 'returning-tempted the Liberals to anticipate with conelation was premature. The dissolution may "and bribery combined," got enough of the contrition. long term.

A OUESTION EASILY SETTLED. before the committee at Washington. The reports of the officials who committed the outrage state the case for the Indian's more forcibly than they could do it.

Sioux Treaty in 1868, 96,000 acres belonging to the Poncas were ceded to the Soux. The negotiators had no right whatever to make the cession.

Second-The Secretary says (Report, 1879): The Poncas were grievously wronged by their removal to the Indian Territory, their old reservation having, by mistake, been transferred to the Sioux.

Third-The agent (Report, 1877) states: says that Prince Napoleon attended church on Ash The title to the old Ponca Reservation in Wednesday. - Professor Nordenskjöld, in the Dakota still remains in the Poncas, they having signed no papers relinquishing their

> In brief, the settlement and old homes of these people, comprising cultivated farms and comfortable houses, churches and schools built with their own hands, are occupied by a few of the Sioux, who, being friendly with the Poncas, occupy them unwillingly, and have offered to give them up at once. The Poncas are still in the malarious district where the Pawnees lost 800 out of 2,376, and the Poneas 200 out of 700, with the exception of 30, who are sheltered by the friendly Omnhas. Their condition was stated clearly enough by one of their chiefs:

> The greatest friend we have now is the plough. The game is gone. From the ground the Indian must live. It tells him no lies. The Indians are not blind that they cannot see, nor fools that they cannot think. We agreed years ago that we would learn to plough, to raise cattle, horses, pigs-ail kinds of stock; that we would build houses, and learn to do like the white people. We kept our word; we built houses, we farmed, we raised stock Now look at us to day. See these rags. We have no houses, no farms, no stock. We are prisoners, and we

> of any Russian subject to Siberia. Let the people of the United States distinctly understand that our Indian Commissioner has precisely the same power to take property, to starve, burn and kill unquestioned, as has the Czar of Russia, and that he has used his power as treely. We are much mistaken if there will not be a change here, and that speedily. As for the Ponca banishment, that is a robbery and outrage which still continue. There is no need of prolonged argument over it by the Committee. The country understands the facts in the case. There is the land; there are the men who own it. Send them back to it. Then let us promptly see to it that such outrages are made impossible for the future.

MUD FOR THE FOREIGN MARKET.

An English Member of Parliament, making return from a visit to the United States, complimented President Hayes in deservedly high terms for the purity, efficiency and fairness of his administration, but he said that he had heard with great concern from Americans whom he met during his tour that the President was "elected by fraud." Our English friend added that he was " vexed and pained " to be told this. From the tone of his remarks we infer that he was loath to believe it, notwithstanding the source from which the assurance came. Possibly his pain and vexation arose less from a fear that the charge might be true than from the fact that American citizens showed such an indecent propensity to discredit their own country in the eyes of a stranger. It is embarrassing to be thrown into the company of a man who has no sooner been introduced to you than he begins to tell

scandalous stories about his family. We might wonder what kind of American citizens they can be who care so little for the good name of their native land as to pour these shameless stories of fraud into the cars of travelling foreigners. Grant that they themselves are persuaded of the truth of the campaign charges against the fairness of the electoral choice, they are well aware that at least half the American people are of the contrary opinion, that the question is one upon Even the most extreme Democrat, therefore, and the goods of the English needs of the Canada, and in the letter and dispatches of our accomplished correspondent. The unwillingness are the same of the Canada, and a singular concidence and the extreme the destruction. Str. William Harcourt's bose are the salient features.

The political intriguers who surround Prince Napoleon have said to have said that the principle of the principle said of the principle of the principle said of th which parties honestly differ, and that the

English politics and the infamies of ministers ; but English ways are different from ours in some things.

The reckless persons who let loose their defamatory tongues in conversation with travellers are not so mischievous as the Americans who degrade their country in the catalogue of political scandals, defalcations, bank failures, etc., etc., should be prepared The English Liberals have been utterly this country, and Americans, who find devil shrewdly knows just when to come now, wark there were party divisions and two The Times, read them with shame and anger. an opportunity of appealing to the constitu- about the Maine imbroglio. The writer conof serious consideration. But this is not the worst of it. The Fusionists themselves never who refused to accept seats because, as they midst of the frauds, as a shining example of American respect for law and the ballot. The American correspondent of The London Times is the only person, so far as we know, who says that they were bribed to do their duty.

THE BRITISH IN ASIA. Mr. Smalley predicts another British Protectorate in Asia. The rumors respecting the occupation of Herat by Persian troops and a secret treaty whereby the active cooperation of Great Britain is expressly guaranteed have been contradicted by Lord Benconsfieldwhich may be a strong reason for accepting them without more ado-but the leading English journal has declined to qualify its posttive statements, and the conviction is objective point of the military enterprise of the Russians which resulted so disastronsly last Summer. Mery lies in the neutral zone between Afghanistan and Bokhara, which is a vassal state of the Northern Power. Both Balkh and Badakshan formerly paid tribute to Bokhara, but have recently been brought into closer relations with Afghanistan. If Russia extends its conquests in the South, Mery will be the principal point of attack, and the security of Herat courages Persia to take possession of the material resources of Great Britain in any frontier campaign with Russia which may ultimately arise.

The magnitude of the engagement is startling, but this is not the first time he has made pretentious promises and got nothing whatever for the risks. His aim seems to be to commit England in advance to a policy of aggression and hazard in Asia -and all for the sake of a temperary flourish of trumpets.

THE LENT OF 1880.

We notice that with each year the observance of Lent becomes a more marked feature in the religious world. There are more fasting and church-going in the denominations that think it right to keep it, and it is at last treated with a grave respect, instead of ridicule, by those who do not. It is now, too, speech to his constituents recently, on his kept by so large a class in our great cities that its beginning produces a marked effect on the outside world, through the markets, retail trades, the theatres and the large number of people who live by catering to the whims and amusements of the fashionable circles.

Nobody can doubt that much practical, downright good can be accomplished by the observance of such a season, even in the most ceremonious, formal way. It is a wholesome change for a woman who fills up forty-six weeks of the year with the society of her fellow-creatures to spend six in going to church with the vague idea of making the acquaintance of her God, even though she does it for no better reason The higher her motive in church-going, the more wholesome, of course, will be its effect. THE TRIBUNE, as a secular observer, however, would venture to bint that church-going is not keeping Lent any more than it is keeping Sunday. In fact, our Saviour, in that first Lent, did not go to church at all, but was voluntarily alone in the desert. He went there to be alone with his God and that immortal power of Evil, who is living yet. By His temptation there is figured that supreme moment which comes to every man some time, whether he seek for it or not, when his soul faces itself alone, and answers the awful questions: Why it came? What it is doing in the world? Is it fighting for the

world or the glory of them" if he will do wrong dwelling; and so she lives before her time i instead of right. But he does think that he sees how a little trickery and a course of shifty dealing would insure him better wages, or more customers, or double the number of subscribers to his paper. He will never be asked to fall down and pay homage to any visible devil; but he is tempted every day to rather than confessors have been his religious | the United States is The London Times, and it | in society, in himself, and to respect them as and American politics which the resident cor- day dubbing a lie as the truth, and shoving off impudence and meanness on this false show, to play the thief or the "trickster and liar," will be when be is anhungered with long fasting from the good the Clerical party as an utterly impracticable statements in such a chronicle may all be things of this world; when he is tired of put in false perspective, they convey a bily clothed, and his wife bespattered with wholly erroneous idea of the course of life in the mud from Dives's chariot wheels. The

> If this senson of Lent gives an opportunity for men and women to gather themselves together, to face him, and, with God's help,

FLOWERS AND FESTIVALS. Flowers know no season of penitence or penance. and they will bud and bloom in these subdued lenter days as brightly as they do when the fashionable world is in its maddest whirl of social gayety. But and the revenue from his greenhouses is cut off short when the demand for floral decoration comes to an abrupt end on that serious Wednesday, the diescinera, when the frivolity and delirium of fidence a speedy return to power. Their he added that "the Republicans, by persuasion | worldiness give place to the ashes of sadness and

be ordered any day, and the Conservatives. counted-in Assemblymen to stay away to Altogether, it is a trying time for those notwithstanding the vagaries and high cost of leave the House without a quorum! Not only dealers in beauty and fragrance, and it is hardly their foreign policy, will undoubtedly succeed is the tale of bribery unsustained by proof, magracious to assume that when at Easterin entrenching themselves in office for another but there is hardly an impartial person in tale all the churches blossom out afresh America who now believes that it is worthy in "vernal green and virgin white," the connected florist among his fellow-Christians celebrates the festival with peculiar delight. Just now the prices of cut dowers have fallen off fully or argument in the case of the Poncas, now pretended that bribery prevented their getting 50 per cent, and if the supply was sustained to its a quorum. The two members who said that full measure it could not be disposed of at these money was given them, did not "stay away." low rates. But floriculture has been reduced to an They sat and voted with their party all exact science, and active growth is restrained in through. As for the men who did stay away, preparation for coming need. With hyacinths, narcassuse, and other bulbs whose entire bloom is not entitled to them, their conduct has been These plants are kept in cold houses until about honored by all parties, and stands out, in the twelve days before Easter, and then brought to the warmth and light, so that they will be at their best when called for. Other plants, like callas and carnations, are kept slowly vegetating and forced into luminous growth during the last fortnight of Lent. Then they are cut from day to day, and the blooms stored away in a dark cellar and kept just above the freezing point. In this condition they remain fresh and fragrant for a long time, until they are brought forth to perish

> Perhaps the nousnal quantity of the cut flowers sold during the present Winter, and the high prices they have commanded, should be considered as an world rather than a proof of growing love for the beautiful. But certain it is that these product have never in this city commanded such a ready sale at such remanerative figures. During holiday week wholesale dealers sold Jacqueminot roses at strengthened that new pledges have been \$50 per hundred which in former years brought only made and additional responsibilities incurred. \$20. Current trade roses like the Douglass, Safrano Herat is a centre of Eastern trade on the and Bon Silene sold at \$15 per hundred as against western frontier of Afghanistan. It is within \$10 a year ago. The same increase of prices has held a few weeks' march of Merv, the among other standard stock, like carnations and violets, and especially among flowers of the fashion able yellow shades. It is noteworthy, too, that cut hasn't heard from his dispatch to Grant. Illinois, for the fact remarks quietly, "Blaine." that palms, dracenas and other tropical plants growing in pots are beginning to be freely used as decorations. The beanty of form, after all, is of a higher type than the beauty of color, and yet it would seem that improved taste cannot well dispense with either.

Byron said, in his Italian diary : "Your only true hippocrene is gin." There is a literary fellow in Engwill be menaced. If Lord Beaconsfield en- land who has found another, viz., Badall's Stropshire Relish. He has written a letter redolent of gratiinties, and reciprocity treaties. Messrs. Haves The removal of these people was as tyranni- stronghold in advance, he must pledge the tude to the proprietor of that invaluable sance, testimonial likely to improve its sale. The writer signs himself "The Author of 'Grace Darling, 'Harriet Stanton,' 'The Wreck of the Royal Charter,' etc., etc."-works, doubtless, of prodigious merit, which, we grieve to say, we have never heard of before. The literary fellow begins with a candid admission: "My sedentary habits as a writer for the magazines very often make me neevish with my meals, but the Shronshire Relish always brings me to." He doesn't say to what it brings him, but "my appetite" be understood. Then he waxes elequent: " Have I a hot joint—the Relish enriches it! Cold meat it makes exceedingly tasty; with soup it is charming!" Even when there is no joint, no cold meat, no soup, or if there were, when the literary fellow cannot stop to cat them because " the press is wait ing for matter," he "steeps a roll in the Relish, and so makes a very good make-shift for dinner." There is only one thing which the Relish cannot do for the gifted magazine writer-it cannot cure him of writing slip-slop, from talking about being "peevish with his meals," about "being brought to," and about "tasty and palatable cold meat." Perhaps when "the press is waiting," a little of the Relish might prevent the pressman from swearing.

> A paragraph has been going the rounds of the European press of late giving the percentage of expenses for military purposes in the principal nation of the world. In this paragraph the figure for the United States is 35 per cent, which appears to be about an average, few countries going above 40 and few failing below 30. The statement is wholly deceptive so far as the United States is concerned, and is calculated to mistead the people of continental Europe, who are crushed under military exactions, into the belief than that it is considered "the thing" to do. that after all the free republic across the sea spends about as much for an army as do their own mon archs. The deception may not be intentional, however. It arises from not taking into account the fact that in this country a very large proportion of the expense of Government is distributed among the States and does not appear upon the National balance-sheet-for example, the important items for the protection of person and property, such as courts, magistrates and prisons, and all the reformatory and benevolent institutions. In European countries the Central Government polices the whole country and administers justice and charity. If the comparison were made a just one by adding to our National Government expenditures those of all the States, it would be found that the percentage of outlay for our military establishment is less than one-half what appears in the statement referred to.

atmosphere of apotheosis, the dear old soul!

Pennsylvania is speaking for herself this time. If the Rev. Mr. Cowley is acquitted, and wishes to

test public sentiment on his reputation as a caterer, he can start a boarding-house. He would very soon find out whether he is popularly believed to be what Artemus Ward called a "good provider." There are still eight Fusionists who decline to go

into the Maine Legislature. If they stay out much longer their constituents will be asked to send new men to fill the vacancies. What they expect to accomplish by their mulishness is not apparent. The best course for them to pursue would seem to be to follow their disgusted leader Pilisbury to Boston and resume there "the practice of their profession" as enterprising burglars.

A prosperous New-York merchant, while speaking of the coming Presidential campaign, recently said Well, whoever is nominated, one thing is clear, usiness will be active. Heretofore business has always been dull during a Presidential campaign but now our affairs are on so firm a basis that business is growing better every day." This is a strong tribute to Republican administration, and at the same time is a significant infimation of the way the merchant class will vote. They will not be so impolitic as to vote against the party which has brought about so desirable a condition of attairs.

An auxious correspondent writes: "If Congress is quiet, for heaven's sake let it remain so!". He doesn't want the animals stirred up.

Justice Field cannot see how the Democrats can ' honorably or safely set Tilden aside." To do so, he means, would be to condone fraud and invite defeat, for Tilden would not tap the barrel to help elect a man who was preferred before him. The Judge has summed up the strong points in the celebrated Tilden, morrgage case with great ability. There is nothing for the defendants to do but sur-

Rhode Island seems to be altogether too small at State to maintain a Supreme Court which shall be adequate to meet the purposes for which a Supreme Court is supposed to exist. A very large number of ereditors of the Sprague Manufacturing Company, representing between four and five millions of the company's indebtedness, have brought a bill in equity for the removal of the present trustee. They allege that when the company falled in 1873 they put their property in the hands of this trustee for the benefit of their creditors, with the understanding that it should be managed in the creditors' interest; that for two years the interest on the debts of the company was paid, but since that time the creditors have received nothing; that the trustee has taken \$19,495,247, and paid out First—Commissioner Hayt says (Report for publicly declared, they felt that they were taken at a single cutting, the process is simple. In the publicly declared, they felt that they were taken at a single cutting, the process is simple. It is a blunder in making the publicly declared, they felt that they were taken at a single cutting, the process is simple. only \$11,475,443, leaving in hand, after paying the for this balance, or for his removal. At a hearing before the Supreme Court on January 17, the Court said it could not try the case then, since all its Judges were disqualified because of personal inter-est in tanks which held Sprague paper, but it inti-mated that at least two Judges, the number remated that at least two Judges, the number required by law, would remove their disquainfeation before the case would come up for hearing again on Thursday last. When it did come up on Thursday, the Court announced that only one Judge—Stiness—had removed his disqualiheation, and another postponement would be necessary. Judge Stiness said he had no assurance that any of the other Judges would qualify. The petitioning creditors regard this as an intimation that the Court will not consent to try the case at all, and are justly indignant. They think the Court has been trifling with them, but it looks as if the honorable Court had been trifling a good deal more seriously with its own reputation.

The sound of the Blaine beem is heard from every Northern and Western State, and there is a low rumble from the South which foreshadows a surprising demonstration from that quarter next

Soliloquy of neglected Presidential aspirant: "If Blaine's is what you call a Vice-Presidential boom I wish somewoody would start one just like it for

Senator Logan has heard from Illinois, if he

PERSONAL.

The daughter of the wealthy Senator Sharon is admiringly described as having a sweet, childlike face and gentle manners, and as dressing with the greatest simplicity, entirely without jewelry.

Mr. John Ruskin is said to be a student of snakes, and this fact will make doubly interesting the lecture which he will give in London on St. Patrick's Day—the lecture being appropriately entitled, "A Cantion to Snakes."

of Spain a commander's cross of the Royal Order of Isabelia the Catholic, a distinction not only emment on its own account, but because it is the first instance of the kind in Spain.

Lady Ramsay, the wife of the unsuccessful caudidate for Parliament from Liverpool, went heartily into politics for her husband's sake. She worked enthusiastically in his cause, and became an im-mense favorite with the electors, who cheered her warmly whenever she appeared.

Miss Charlotte A. Scott, of Girton College, Cambridge, may permit herself to wear a smile of modest triumph when in the presence of the Tyrant, Man. She has obtained the position of "Equal to the Eighth Wrangler" in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge. Thus far the highest place won by any lady student has been among the Senior Optimes

The Emperor William, feeling the weight of his years, extremely dislikes to have his son, the Crown Prince, leave him even for short journeys. His Majesty, who has hitherto borne the fatigues of the Court season remarkably well, astonishes everybody by his freshness and vigor. He is said to be far from pleased at the early close of this year's festivities, which terminated rather prematurely, owing to the speedy commencement of Lent.

The late Mr. Roebuck left a will which is somewhat remarkable, considering that he "was an Englishman." Englishmen do not often leave unreservedly all their property to their wives, and this is exactly what Mr. Roebuck did. He desires that there shall be no mistake; he means everything he shall die pessessed of; and he begs his wife, in like manner, to leave everything at her death to their daughter. Henrietta Zipporah Koebuck, but he does

Mr. Toole has nearly recovered from his recent severe illness and has returned to his work. On the first night of his reappearance the theatre was crowded and the audience burst into loud applause before he got in sight upon the stage, his voice being recognized as he approached. "Ah!" he said to a friend, on returning to his dressing-room after the first act, "that did me more good than a wilder-ness of doctors, an ocean of lotions and a square acre of Brighton air."

Frederick von Bodenstedt, the German poet, was the object of two school receptions at Louisville the other day. First he saw and heard about 500 chertibs singing, and told them how glad he was to meet them and to know that music formed a part of their instruction; then he recited a poem in German, Atter this he was taken to the Giris' High School where he became even more enthusiastic, making a long speech, and expressing the joy he felt at viewing this great and growing country, of which he had heard and read so much.

GENERAL NOTES.

however, a second testament came to light, annulling the first and constituting one of his nephews, a young man named Malgras, a completely uneducated ploughman, at Montelinar, his sole heir. Malgras is said to have been so dazed as to have lost his power of speech during two days, fears being, indeed, entertained for his

A correspondent of The London Times writes that in Western Europe the state of the weather at th Peast of the Conversion of St. Paul was for centuries re garded as prognosticating the character-prosperous or otherwise-of the whole year. The forecast was couched

in the following verses: Clara dies Pauli bona tempora denotat anni; Si nix vel piuvia, designat tempora cara; Si dant nebulæ, perunt animalia quæque; Si fiant venti, designat prælia genti.

The return of the number of wolves and other wild animals killed last Winter in France has just been published, and shows the following results: Wolves, 402; young welves, 153; foxes, 6,771; badgers, 5.036; wild boars, 5,328. It is supposed that the returns for the present Winter will show a vast increase in the number of slaughtered wolves, in conse quence of the exceptional severity of the weather. Most of the wolves which perish in France are slain by the louveterie, a special body charged with that duty. Uzder the unctent régime the Grand Louvetier of Franco was an officer of the King's household, and the effice, after having been abolished during the Revolution, was re-established by Napoleon I. There are now in France 482 lieutemants of louveteric, who keep up at their owa expense a considerable staff of beaters and 7,305 hounds.

California naturalists say that nature has played some strange freaks among the feat-ered tribes this season. Many birds have laid aside their usual San Francisco recently from the San Joaquin River is of a bright chocolate color on the breast, while the back is of an ashen hue. A mud-hen shot at Borden Island about two months ago was mottled on the back, having white spots scattered through the usual coat of black. The breast was of a bluish east, with small white feathers intermixed. The crown and sides of the head were blue and white. A pair of valley quail, recently shot at Searsville, San Mateo County, were white all over the body, with the exception of the markings on the breast,

BITS OF CRITICAL OPINION.

ON MR. D. B. EATON'S CIVIL SERVICE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—It is needess to say that such a critic wholly ignores the fact that practical English sense retuses to apply the competitive system to those offices in which personal character and capacity are of supreme un ortance. But berhaps the worst feature of inorgat of the merits of the controversy, only produce ignorance or unser upulous partisananip can have ruggested what Mr. Enton the outhout assumes—that the opposition of the permanent officials was otherwise than distitutested, and based upon practical considerations affecting solely the good of the service. That a mere politician, appointed to the chairmanship of a reforming. Commission by a President who carried the abuse to be reformed to the extreme height, should be unstaken on such noming in sector a matter of course, to be reformed to discrittens beight, should be unstaken on such points might seem a matter of course, and would hardly be worth noting if Mr. Eaton did not lay stress on the opportunities he has enjoyed of acquiring reak knowledge of those facts of English life and administration of which he is most signally apporant. The value of the treatise from an American point of view may be fulged by one single fact. The warmest American reformers would be well centent with that old English system against which the book is one long invective. Wost Mr. Eston represents as closely analogous with the abuse to be reformed would almost content the highest aspirations, would more than satisfy the utmost hopes, of those who are laboring to correct it.—[The Saturday Review.

RUSKIN'S BEST STYLE.—Mr. Ruskin, when he is most directic, has a teasing way of writing, of which the following quotation from Mr. Bayliss's book strongly reminds as: "See how much is contained in the word hearty. First, that which gives pleasure to the eye; second, that which pleases the mind. Synthetically, order-symmetry-elegance-grace-excellence-prace-noliness." All writers who, consciously or unconsciously, follow Mr. Ruskin's style, would surely do well to remember that it is not when he teases us that he justifies his power over us, but when his style swings away from all thresome lesson-giving, with a fine limputs of poetry—when, in his unversed poetry, he shars songs of praise to truth and beauty with a power so subtle and forcible that they leave us almost as full of his thought as Mr. Ruskin was himself.—[The Spectator RUSKIN'S BEST STYLE .- Mr. Ruskin, when he

THE QUALITIES OF A GOOD ILLUSTRATOR .-THE QUALITIES OF A GOOD ILLUSTRATOR.—
There are some qualities in the illustrator of another man's ideas that we require beyond all others, and the first of these seems to be a suppression of the litustrator's personality, at all events a subordination of it to the personality at all events a subordination of it to the personality at all events a subordination of it to the personality of the author whose works he is about to illustrate. Thus, for example, we do not want Mr. Millas's ideas of Thackeray's our acters, so much as an embosition of what Thackeray's our ideas were concerning them; and it is quite conceivable that a lesser artist may be a better illustrator than a greater one. If only he possesses this power of, for the moment, throwing binaself on one side, and entering entirely into the spirit of the author on whom he is engaged. This power is not wholly or indeed chiefly one of imagination. We should prefer to call it rather the power of imagination, we symbold prefer to call it rather the power of imagination, we should prefer to call it rather the power of imagination are symbold prefer to call it rather the power of imagination way to that in which sympathy is rightly understood to be a working-out in one's own person of the pain or pleasure suffered or enjoyed by another. The pleasure, for instance, which most of us who have passed the days of youth have experienced in occasionally being the instruments of gradification to others, as when we take children to pautominues, is a good common-place instance of this feeling in its more prossic aspect.—[The Mile. Rosa Bonheur has just received from the Spectator.

JUSTICE TO BOSWELL.—There are still a good JUSTICE TO BOSWELL.—There are still a good many people who agree with Macaulay that Boswell was "one of the smallest men that ever tived," a man of the meanest and feeblest intellect." A more foolish literary indement was probably never untered. Any one who adopts it ought to make the experiment of reproducing a conversation in which he has taken part of to which he has been a listener. He will speedily discover that the effects produced by Boswell in his "Life of Johnson" were due quite as much to his literary skill as to the excellence of his subject. The truth is that, not with standing the innumerable absurdates of his character, he possessed real genius; and it is exhibited hardly less strikingly in the "Journal of a Tour to Corsica" than in his great work, although, of course, not in so mature a form. Boswell had none of the qualities that make a good historian; he was effective only in giving form to his personal observations.—[The Pall Mail Gazette.

Mail Gazette.

A CURIOUS VIEW OF ANDRE.—There are certain instorical details in the volume (Life of Be edict Anold) relating to the unfortunate Major Andréand als intercourse with Arnold which are of considerable importance, as it seems impossible, with the evidence they afferd, to resist the conclusion that this gallant young officer was properly regarded and treated as a 8pv, and would so have been regarded and treated as a 8pv, and would so have been regarded and treated by any civilized nation in the world. It is a curious fact that, if André had not been arrested, the treason of Arnold would no doubt have been thoroughly successful, and the efforts of the Americans for independence temporarily if not permanently frustrated. Major André may therefore be regarded as, in a certain sense, the saylour of their courty, and it is perhaps this sentiment that has produced the enormous amount of sympathy inwars enteria ned for him, which culminated during the last year in the crection of a monoment to his memory, on the spot where he lost his life, by the descend into of the very men who were compelled by the tore of events to take it.—[Colonel Chester in The Academy.

Swinburne's Greatest Success in Critical and the contract of the court of the court of the court of the succession of the court of the court of the court of the court of the treatment of the anonoment to his memory, on the spot where he lost his life, by the descend into of the very men who were compelled by the tore of events to take it.—[Colonel Chester in The Academy.]

SWINBURNE'S GREATEST SUCCESS IN CRITICISM.—The book is simply a running commentary upon
the pinys. As such it must be pronounced Mr. Swinburne's greatest success in criticism. He has written
satisfactorily upon Shakspeare: he will ask no higher
praise. Besides a knowledge of Sankspeare's text
which even among experts is remarkable, and besides a
kind of analytical power which his previous writings
did not lend us to expect, it shows more than any criticism of Shakspeare since the days of Coleridge and
Lamb that variety of sympathy which is the first requeste in any man who would write about the most
various of poets and of men. The remarks on lago are
exceedingly subtle; so are those upon the doubtful
plays. To have suggested so much and to have said so
little is a great feat.—[The Athenæum.

SWINBURNE'S SPECIAL DANGER.-It is the SWINBURNE'S SPECIAL DANGER.—It is the special danger of Mr. Swinburne to become intradable, and this is entirely his own fault, for what he has to say is very seidom wanting in interest. Among the tricks that make his prose style fatiguing we place his allusiveness, his we of reference. He is a learned thinker; his mind is stored with memories of parallel events in literature, many of which have never presented themselves hitherto to any mind but his own. He takes for granted that his reader is not only as learned as himself, but he exactly the same condition of sympathy and memory; so he lightly touches on the distant reference that has occurred to him, and neglects to give the puzzled student enough elew to prevent his being obliged to break off his reading and try to summon up the objects so dimly hinted at.—[The Saturday Review.

NOVELS AND THE "RELIGIOUS CIRCLES."-It is not more than thirty years—it is not twenty years—since the condemnation of the bovel, in what were known as the "religious circles," was absolute and